

**Conclusions.** While our comparatively small series of cases and the length of time they were kept under observation do not permit us to be dogmatic, the following conclusions seem justifiable:

1. Certain cases are apparently benefited by pituitary gland administration. In our series 5 cases, or 31 per cent.

2. The preferable product seems to be the extract of the whole gland, and the most satisfactory mode of treatment is hypodermically.

3. No cases showing the "typical epileptic constitution" were benefited.

4. There was no improvement in those patients with abnormalities of the fundi or visual fields.

5. Neither physical signs referable to the hypophysis, mental reactions (except the "typical epileptic constitution"), changes in the sella turcica demonstrable by the roentgen ray or variations in weight or health offered any criteria by which the relative degree of success or failure of the treatment could be predicted.

My thanks are due to Dr. Sidney I. Schwab for many helpful suggestions, and to Dr. G. B. Smith who performed most of the mental tests.

**NOTE.**—On account of the length of this article a number of the charts have been omitted.

## REVIEWS.

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**THE CLINICAL STUDY AND TREATMENT OF SICK CHILDREN.** By JOHN THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S.P. (EDIN.); Honorary Member, American Pediatric Society; Consulting Physician to the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children; formerly Clinical Lecturer, Diseases of Children, University of Edinburgh. Third edition. Pp. 887; 249 illustrations. London: Oliver & Boyd, 1921.

THE third edition of this book has been enlarged to three times the size of the first edition. While covering the entire field of diseases of children the bulk of the text is devoted to clinical methods, clinical signs and symptoms and descriptions of those diseases which are either peculiar to children or show characteristics in children different from those occurring in adults. Little space is allotted to pathology, by which feature the author makes his work distinctive from the majority of books on the subject. By doing this he renders the book more attractive for those interested in the everyday treatment of sick children. The methods and diseases considered are those included in the ordinary conception of disorders of childhood, the subjects being arranged by chapters devoted to the diseases of the various anatomical systems. As a whole the subject-matter has been brought up to date as well as is possible, considering the many valuable contributions that are being made to pediatric knowledge constantly, and almost from day to day. Due to the time that must be devoted to the many processes incident to revision, it is understood that no book can be absolutely contemporaneous. Notwithstanding this allowance the occasion must be taken to specifically criticise the failure of any mention or allusion to the Schick test, which has been developed a sufficient number of years to warrant the addition of this method which has opened up avenues of prophylaxis and treatment of the greatest value.

A. E. S.

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THIS, the maiden number of the *Clinics*, sets a standard for the succeeding numbers. The work is published bimonthly and should meet with unqualified success, judging by this first example.